

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1775.

NEW-YORK GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 24 December 1774.

Flour at 20s. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh

1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 7/6 Beef per Barrel 45/

Flour 10/0 Pork 65/0

Brown Bread 5/6 Salt 2/3 to 3/0

West-India Rum 5/6 Bohea Tea 4/0

New-England do. 6/0 Mol. col. per Doz. 21/0

Muscovado Sugar 6/0 Bees Wax 2/3

Single refined ditto 8/0 Indian Corn per Bush. 3/3

Molasses 2/1 Wood 20 to 35/0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and

Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age. Water. H. M. J. H. M.

Thursday 5 12 after 7 24 before 5

Friday 6 1 1 24 5 11

Saturday 7 2 2 24 5 11

Sunday 8 3 3 24 5 11

Monday 9 4 4 24 5 11

Tuesday 10 5 5 24 5 11

Wednesday 11 6 6 24 5 11

Days 9 Hours 11 m. the 5th.

An Extract from a pamphlet lately published

in London, entitled American Independence

the Interest and Glory of Great

Britain. (Dedicated to Sir George Saville,

Barnet) which came in the last ship.

66 I WOULD not have the reader

imagine I mean to justify every

tarring and feathering rioter

at Boston, and all disorderly

proceedings in America, indi-

criminate; some of the people, I doubt

not, may have been to blame; for the com-

monality of that country must have had

a portion of wisdom and patience, which

hath not at any time before been found in

the world, had all their expressions of re-

sentment for ill usage, been confined within

the bounds of moderation. When govern-

ments have become tyrants, shall we wonder,

that an injured and insulted people become

riotous and unruly? Have ambitious and en-

croaching rulers ever yet thought of re-

satisfaction, of making reparation, for the

cruellest injuries they have so constantly

committed; and have they not always

thought themselves wonderfully gracious

and condescending when they have merely

ceased to oppress? But if a free people,

finding their humble petitions and most

dutiful remonstrances scattered to the winds

with contempt, being stung with a sense

of accumulated wrongs, and feeling an

indignation at being treated like slaves

and villains, do but assault the meanest

miserable in the train of power; 'tis

treason!—Goals and gibbets, ball and

bayonet, must here be the correctives.

Is this human policy? Are these the

proceedings of men, of fellow creatures,

of fellow Christians? When merely

ceasing to oppress, is all the reparation

required for a long train of injuries

and insults; shall authority, with

whom wisdom ought ever to reside, become

deaf to that voice which called her into

being, and think it meritorious to persist

in doing wrong?

So universally have I heard the

Bostonians condemned for destroying the

tea, and the action pronounced illegal

and rebellious, that I have taken some

pains to examine all the particulars

of that affair. Now, to my

agreeable disappointment, and to the

best of my judgment, instead of an

sensible men, the same question I here

propose; but never yet, I can aver with

the strictest veracity, have I met with a

solution of it, which did not confirm in

me an opinion, that as wise and virtuous

men, as good citizens, and true patriots,

they could not possibly have acted

otherwise than as they did. They had

only this one alternative; they were

driven to this dilemma by their

magistrates, either to suffer an

insidious attempt against their

rights and liberties to take effect,

or to destroy the hated instrument.

Having had no other choice, they must

either have done this, or suffered that.

Which ought to have been chosen

by every brave and honest man, I

leave the reader to determine. This

visionary, even to childishness, to say,

they might have permitted the tea to

have been landed, and yet have de-

fected the tax, by unanimously re-

fusing to have purchased it. The

conductors of that noble action must

have been patriots indeed, and most

wonderfully wise, to have left their

country, by going this way to work,

at the discretion and mercy of the

most ignorant and vicious of its

inhabitants; to have relied upon the

prudence and self-denial of every

tea drinker in America! Besides that

the wisdom of each well-meaning

individual was not to be depended

on for foreseeing all the ill conse-

quences of purchasing a pound of tea,

nor their resolution in preventing

them; I fear there might have been

some traitors to the public cause,

some tools of government or of the

India company, or some suspected

persons at least, in whom to have

confided, for not setting an example,

and using all their cunning to seduce

others, would not have argued any

extraordinary degree of prudence.

What teacher of morals or politics,

was ever lunatic enough to build all

his hopes of serving his country, on an

expectation of bringing every indi-

vidual of it to be of one mind, and

as unanimously to act up to the

same rigid principles of virtue? And

which of us would care to risk the

safety of the city of London from

some dreadful calamity, on a

confidence, that every female,

from the fine lady to the washer-

woman, every man, from the

minister of state down to the

blackguard, might be prevailed

upon totally to abstain from the

use of tea, porter, or gin, except

the temptation was removed

out of their way.

To all my readers, except those

unhappy ones, who have learned the

fatal art of occasionally closing

the mental eye, so as to admit

just so much, and no more of the

light of truth as their passions

and prejudices will bear; I must

needs think, it would be re-

flecting upon their understandings

and their ingenuities, to attempt

any farther proof of my propo-

sition, that the Bostonians did

what was strictly consonant to

right and justice, and that they

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...of the rights of their country, the grand security of the property, the liberty, the lives of Englishmen, consists in the execution of Justice on such criminals as these—when they are discovered, avoid all intercourse with them, then them, as you would one infected with the most contagious disease.

Let not the machinations of your enemies prevail against you; generously defend the gentlemen who composed the late Congress, resist the insult done to them as if to yourself: be not divided about trifles, break down all party distinctions, be united heart and hand, like friends and brethren, in one common cause, who must stand or fall together: let us help, let us support each other—Now is the day of our salvation, on this important moment depends perhaps the fate of kingdoms. The eyes of all Europe are turned upon us, let us show them then, what "we happy few, we band of brothers" can do when engaged in the glorious cause of liberty—to live delicately and be gorgeously apparelled is not necessary, but freedom is absolutely essential to our happiness—Suffer me then

To implore you by the genius of liberty, heavenly born! by the revered name of Englishmen! by the duty you owe the manes of your renowned ancestors; by the regard you have for your children, and your children's children yet unborn! by the principles of that constitution, to defend which, so much blood has been spilt; by every thing you hold sacred in heaven and on earth; by the sacred name of God himself! I entreat, I beseech, I adjure you to defend your liberties, even with your blood; and finally, to stand steadfast in the freedom whereunto Christ hath made you free; be virtuous, be happy, remember that,

"United we stand,"
"Divided we fall."

A COUNTRY MAN.

New-Jersey, 12th Dec.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.

A gentleman is arrived at Salem in a vessel from Cape Nicholas Mole, which he left the 17th November; just as he was coming away, a vessel arrived from the island of Cuba, which she left only two days before, the master of which informed him, that he was obliged to quit the island in the greatest hurry, and leave all his cargo behind, there being so many Spanish vessels cruising to intercept all provision vessels bound to the island of Jamaica, that it was hardly possible for any to escape; this may be depended on as a fact, and all the French and Spaniards were employed night and day in repairing and building fortifications with the greatest expedition, and furnishing all their garrisons with a large stock of provisions and ammunition. During his stay at the Mole, transports were arriving daily with troops and provisions.

Portsmouth, (New Hampshire,) Dec. 23.
Since our last arrived here his Majesty's ships, Canoeux, Capt. Mowat, and the Scarborough, Capt. Barclay; both from Boston, with 50 or 100 soldiers on board.

NEWPORT, Dec. 26.

We mentioned in our last, that 300 troops had sailed from Boston, supposed to be destined to take possession of our fort; which we find to be a mistake, occasioned by a number of soldiers being put on board a ship in the harbour of Boston, and sent some distance off, as a hospital for the sick soldiers and women.

By late letters from Bristol and London, the people in those cities are extremely enraged at the measures pursuing against America—some of which letters intimate, that if the ministerial plans are not changed for the better, the Parliament house will not be suffered to stand.

The week before last, Thomas Gilbert, George Chace, Jahleel Hathway, Abiel Terry, Benjamin Grinnel, and two of Col. Mathway's sons, having proved themselves great enemies to their country, fled from Pictown to Boston, to take shelter under the wing of Gen. Gage. We hear one of the above Tories hung up his coat and shot one or two bullets through the skirts, then put it on to wear to Boston, pretending he had been shot at by some of the people.

Last Monday a brig arrived here from England, loaded with military stores, on account of government, so called. She had 11 weeks passage, and we hear is bound to New York.

We hear Gen. Gage has sent a number of spies into the country; and we dare say, that the more he spies the less he'll like to commence hostilities! We also hear, that some few of those spies have returned, and pronounced the people all over the country mad—with the spirit of liberty and military discipline!

One of Tim. Ruggles's infernal conspirators, we are told, has lately been detected in endeavouring to enlist men, in the country, to act under Gen. Gage, offering two guineas bounty; but the infamous villain was soon obliged to leave his habitation,

and flee to the city of refuge for all such accursed traitors to America.

The following extract from an act passed by the General Assembly, at the last session, is inserted by desire.

"And it is further voted and resolved, That there be no firing of cannon, upon any public occasion, or of small arms, especially by the militia, or incorporated companies, on days of exercising, excepting only for perfecting themselves as marksmen, under the immediate direction of the commanding officer for the day: And that it be, and hereby is, recommended to all the inhabitants of this colony, that they expend no gunpowder for mere sport and diversion, or in pursuit of game."

The sloop Joseph, Capt. Benjamin Lindsey, arrived here last week, having on board £700, New York currency, in provisions, &c. being part of the donations from that province, for the town of Boston.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Dec. 11.

"Brigadier Ruggles has lately been detected, even by his son, in sending an association paper into the country, binding the signers to take up arms in favour of the King's laws: In consideration of which, their estates are to be exempt; while all the opposers of government are to be declared rebels, and their estates confiscated. Some few after have been terrified into compliance with this infernal scheme, on the assurances given by Ruggles, that administration would drive all before them. But by the circumstance of this wretch's detection, you will readily determine what will be its probable success."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from Savannah in Georgia, Dec. 9, 1774.

"Yesterday the inhabitants of Savannah met, and chose deputies to meet the Provincial Congress: the deputies of the several parishes and districts of this province to be chosen before the 18th of next month, on which day they meet, and there is not the least doubt they will adopt every measure recommended by the congress, and firmly enter into the association: You may be assured they will on that day also elect deputies to meet the Continental Congress or General Congress to be held in Philadelphia, on or about the 10th day of May next. The spirit of opposition has subsided and most of the Protesters against the former resolves, came to the pod and voted for Delegates. Two of our back parishes, which made the most noise, are now come over to us; as the Carolina trade was ready to be stopped, it immediately lessened the value of Indian corn one-third.—When you consider our local situation, and the circumstance of having as many place men and public officers, with their connections, as the largest and most populous government on the continent, and those with independent salaries from government, add to that the Indian war, with which the province was threatened, which is now settled, was a strong argument with many, why the opposition to government should not be made by us, as we had just applied home for troops. That difficulty being removed, there is not the least doubt but Georgia will appear among the foremost in support of civil and religious liberty—I have taken the liberty to give you a hint of what you may depend we shall do, (you being one of the committee,)—I will take it as a particular favour, if you will interest yourself in behalf of the province, and do all in your power to let the brig return, not that I am one farthing interested in her any way, but that the many virtuous among us will be sufferers, and the province lay under a reproach, which when experienced, may be a means to frustrate their good intentions.—There are large donations of rice for the poor sufferers in Boston, and had we the means of sending it to them, with very little trouble much more would be collected and sent: Few have subscribed less than ten tierces of rice.—If no opportunity offers soon directly to Boston, it will be sent to your committee to be disposed of for them."

To the PRINTER.

The following remarkable event which has hitherto passed unnoticed in any of our public papers, is thought to deserve a place in yours, which is requested by some of your customers, viz.

SOME months ago, supposed to be in August or September last, several of the inhabitants of the east part of the manor of Cortland, on Crofs River, about five miles above its junction with Croton's river, one afternoon, were surprised by an uncommon noise, which at first was generally supposed to be occasioned by an earthquake; when looking towards the place whence it proceeded, they saw about half an acre of woodland with the trees thereon growing, several of which were near a foot in diameter, descending from the side of a pretty steep hill, with an easy motion, like that of a ship under full sail, into the river, which ran at its foot, the banks of which were about six feet higher than the surface of the water. The noise occasioned by the sliding of such a ponderous body of earth, was succeeded by that

of the snapping, cracking, and falling of some of the trees, which were forced nearer together by the weight of earth on the higher ground, when the lower part was stopped by the furthestmost bank of the river, the channel of which was entirely filled up, and the earth raised six or seven feet above it. The person who gave this account, and lives at a small distance, having seen the trees in motion, ran towards the place, where he found the river overflowing its banks, and making itself a passage over the adjoining lands, through which it has since formed a new channel, falling into the old one at a considerable distance below. The trees on this late moving land, stand leaning in different directions, some stand upright, and others have fallen down: The body of earth that slid from the hill, is of unequal thickness; about the lower edge it is supposed to be near ten feet thick, but at the upper edge where it separated from the rest of the hill, hardly above four feet. The ground where it stood, which is now left bare, is a hard smooth clay, moist with springs which ooze over it, and ran between that and the looser earth that lay upon it, and doubtless occasioned the phenomenon.

NEW-YORK.

Queen's County, Thursday, 29th Dec. 1774.
At a Meeting of the Committee chosen by the Freeholders of the Township of Newtown, the said Committee came into the following Resolutions, viz.

THAT this Committee, having taken into most serious and deliberate consideration, the consequences that must evidently flow from the several acts of the British parliament, being established and carried into execution in order to raise a revenue in America; likewise that of having power to bind the people of the colonies, by statute, in all cases whatsoever, that of extending the limits of the Admiralty courts, whereby the judges of said courts are empowered to receive their salaries and fees, from effects to be condemned by themselves, and his Majesty's American subjects deprived of their right of trial by jury; that of requiring oppressive security from the claimants of ships or goods seized, before they shall be allowed to defend their property; that of empowering commissioners of the customs, to break and enter houses without the authority of any civil magistrate; that of stopping the port of Boston and changing the form of government in Massachusetts-Bay, and the Quebec bill; all of which as appears to us, are intended absolutely to deprive his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the American colonies, of their most inestimable rights and privileges, by subjugating them to the British parliament, and driving them to the dire necessity of submitting to have their property taken from them without their consent; which we conceive as one of the most deplorable situations to which a free people can be reduced, and absolutely repugnant to the constitution of Great Britain. Therefore,

Resolved, First, that we consider it as our greatest happiness and glory, to be governed by the illustrious house of Hanover, and that we acknowledge and bear true and faithful allegiance to king George the third, as our rightful Sovereign, and under his protection, have a right to enjoy the privileges of the constitution of Great Britain, as founded on the revolution principles, in as full and ample a manner as our fellow subjects residing there; that we consider ourselves as one people, connected by the strongest ties of interest and affection, and that we lament as our greatest misfortune, any occurrence which shall have a tendency to destroy that mutual confidence which the mother country and her colonies should repose in each other.

Resolved, Second, That we conceive it to be a fundamental part of the British constitution, that a man shall have the disposal of his own property, either by himself or representative; and as we are not, and from our local circumstances, cannot be represented in parliament, we consider all acts by them, imposing taxes on the colonies, as subversive of one of the most valuable privileges of the English constitution, and having a direct tendency to alienate the affections of the colonists from their parent state.

Resolved, Thirdly, That it is our indispensable duty, to transmit unimpaired to posterity, all our most valuable rights and privileges as we received them from our ancestors, particularly that most inestimable right, of disposing of our own property, either by ourselves or representatives.

Resolved, Fourthly, That as some mode of opposition to acts of parliament, imposing taxes in America, has been, by the inhabitants of the different colonies on this continent thought necessary, to secure their invaded rights and properties; which mode has been left to the determination of the delegates, sent by each colony, and met in congress, at Philadelphia in September last; they having, among other articles of their association, recommended, that a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, whose business it should be to observe the conduct of all persons touching said associa-

tion, and as we are willing to establish harmony and union, we will, so far as our influence extends, endeavour that the measures adopted and recommended by said Congress, be strictly adhered to in this town.

Resolved, Fifthly, As we highly approve of the wise, prudent, and constitutional mode of opposition, adopted by our worthy Delegates in General Congress, to the several late tyrannical and oppressive acts of the British Parliament. We therefore render our most sincere and hearty thanks to those gentlemen, for their patriotic spirit, in so cheerfully undertaking the difficult and arduous task, for their faithfulness in council, and great wisdom, in drawing conclusions, which through the influence of divine providence, we trust, will be the means of securing to us, our liberties and privileges, as free born Englishmen, and a gain restorer harmony and confidence through out the British empire, which is the hearty wish of all the friends to Liberty, and foes to Oppression.

Signed by order of the Committee,
JACOB BLACKWELL, Chairman.

BORDEN-TOWN STAGE.

WHEREAS one of the store houses belonging to the subscriber, was broke open in June last, and sundry articles of wearing apparel were stolen and carried off from thence, whereupon a dispute arose who should bear the loss; in order to prevent any misunderstandings for the future, the subscriber gives this public notice, that he keeps a stage for the conveying of passengers and goods to and from Philadelphia and Smith Amboy Ferry ONLY; and therefore if any passengers or goods should offer which are not to be carried through to said ferry, but only some part of the way, they must take their chance for a conveyance, and not expect, in case the stages are full, to have waggoners purposely provided for their accommodation; neither will the subscriber be liable for any articles whatever, that may be stolen from his stores, if any real burglary should happen again: The storing people's goods being a service he hath no reward for.

And whereas large sums of money have been frequently forwarded by his waggoners; the subscriber further declares, that he will not, from henceforth, be chargeable with any cash so entrusted; as his waggoners have no place proper for the securing of money, and the risk is thereby very considerable; of which his employers are requested to take notice.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Borden Town, Dec. 23, 1774.

For SALE,

A FEW cases (containing three dozen each) of very excellent BOUDEVAX CLARET. Inquire of the Printer. 703

To be disposed of, at Elizabeth Town.

THE time of a very likely English servant girl, who has two years and few months to serve. She is capable of any common domestic employment, understands her needle, and has some acquaintance with the manège making business. Inquire of W. P. Smith. 703

To be SOLD,

The several following Tracts of Land, being Part of the Estate of Deceased Lewis Johnston, late of Perth Amboy, deceased.

SIX hundred and eighty-four acres, situate on the west side of, and adjoining to Watcherponiz river, eleven miles distant from New-Brunswick, and Perth Amboy, and four from South river landing, in the neighbourhood of two mills and two iron works, both ready markets for all kinds of country produce; and has a fine outlet to a large range for cattle and hogs. This tract will be sold together, or divided into three farms.

No. 1, containing 235
231
3 — 396 acres, the lots are laid out very convenient for farms, being all accommodated with water, timber, and meadow land.

Three hundred and fifty-two acres, lot No. 3, being about one half of the land late the property of Hugh Taylor, about thirteen miles from Perth Amboy, and New-Brunswick, and adjoining the lands of John Combs, and John Johnston. There is on it a sufficient quantity of meadow, and is well watered and timbered.

Five hundred and fifty acres opposite Perth Amboy, adjoining the lands of John Stevens, Esq; and the river Raritan. This land is remarkably well timbered, and is so situated, that the timber and fire-wood can be very easily transported to New-York, the most distant part of it being not more than two miles from a convenient landing. There is on it about sixty acres of cleared land, whereon is a house and well built barn, and a young bearing orchard of two hundred apple trees, graced with the best fruit. The improved part, with timber land sufficient to accommodate a farm, and twelve acres of very good salt meadow, will be sold separate.

Seven hundred and ninety acres, situate on the west side of South river, and near Menalapan river; being one half a tract remaining unsold, and held in common with the devisees of Andrew Johnston, Esq; deceased. This tract surrounds the village of Spottwood, is well wooded and timbered, and a great part of it fine rich swamp; it adjoins the mill and iron works of Messrs. Perry and Hays, which lies in about the center of it; the nearest part of it is about half a mile, and the most distant about three miles from South river landing, from which conveyance every advantage may be made of the timber and fire-wood.

Five lots of wood land, No. 6, contains 25 1/2; No. 7, contains 25 1/2; No. 8, contains 20 1/2; Nos. 9 and 10, contains 12 1/2 acres each, all in the county of Middlesex, are very well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for farmers, in the neighbourhood of the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, they being not above four or five miles distant from that city.—Whoever inclines to purchase any of the above lands, may apply to the subscribers.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN SMYTH,
HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
Perth Amboy, Dec. 13, 1774. } Executors.

S. J. V.

In the Court of the inferior Court of the County of Middlesex, in the Province of New-Jersey, at a Session held at Perth Amboy, on the 13th day of December, 1774.

I, the Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify, that the within and foregoing are true and correct copies of the original papers, as the same were filed in the Court of said County, on the 13th day of December, 1774.

II. ed, and towards and distant from the place of their residence.

III. veral persons, and of their families, and of their property.

A.

In the County of Middlesex, in the Province of New-Jersey, at a Session held at Perth Amboy, on the 13th day of December, 1774.

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The P.

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SAVANNAH (in Georgia) December 7.
In consequence of the notification contained in the Gazette of the 23d ult. a number of the inhabitants of the town and district of Savannah met on Saturday the 3d instant, and agreed:

I. That the inhabitants of the town and district of Savannah be requested to attend at the Market place, on Thursday next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Deputies or Delegates to meet in provincial Committee on the 18th day of January next.

II. That a fair and regular poll be opened, and every free white man, liable to pay towards the general tax, within the said town and district, be admitted a voter.

III. That it be recommended to the several parishes and districts within the province to meet without delay for the election of their Delegates.

By order of the Meeting,
JOHN GLEN, Chairman.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 22.

In compliance with the recommendation of the deputies of the several counties of this province, at their late convention, to such of the gentlemen, freeholders, and other freemen of this province, as are from sixteen to fifty years of age, to form themselves into companies and to choose their officers, on Saturday last a number of the citizens met, formed themselves into two companies, and chose their officers, agreeable to the recommendation: The companies are composed of all ranks of men in this city, gentlemen of the first fortunes are common soldiers: this example, it is not doubted, will be followed by every town and county in this province.

It is said that there are a sufficient number of citizens to form another company, which it is hoped will be immediately done.

THE PRINTER to the PUBLIC.

Another virulent attack upon me, doubtless from the same quarter as the former one, on the 10th of August last, having been made in Mr. Gaine's last paper, it is hoped the public will excuse me for making some return to it. It is true that at a time when public affairs of the greatest consequence remain in suspense, and are more than sufficient to fill the news papers, a contest between private persons, can scarcely be expected to engage attention, or be excused, for taking up that room in the public papers, which might be appropriated to subjects of more importance. But, I hope in the present case, I shall be excused, when it is considered, that I feel love is the grand cement of human society; that tho' a truly patriotic disposition would lead a man to reject every private advantage inconsistent with the good of his country; yet no man is to be supposed to be disinterested, as not to include his own interest, in all his endeavours to promote that of others; that therefore it would be unreasonable to expect a man should so absolutely devote himself to the service of the public, as to neglect his own defence, especially if that defence should be necessary to the continuance of his public usefulness; and if the attacks upon him should have been made, solely on account of his endeavours to promote the public good. As all the animosity of my antagonist, (whether he assume the character of *Mercator*, or a *Real Churchman*,) has arisen from my opposition to his political principles, for I have no difference with him on any other account, my justification is entitled to public attention.—both as I am suffering in a public cause, and as it is necessary to the support of those principles that have exposed me to these attacks of *Mercator*, a *Real Churchman*, &c.

Without further apology, therefore, I shall begin with the card lately published in my paper, on which I soon after received the peace signed *A Real Churchman*, published in my last, which I was desirous to insert in my paper of the 15th December. I told the gentleman who brought it, that as it was late in the week, my paper was so far engaged, that there was not room for so large a piece, but that if desired, it should be inserted the next week—on this promise, he left the piece with me. On a second and attentive reading, I thought it unreasonably and rudely severe, upon the author of the card, of whom I have a much better opinion than of his virulent *Oppugnator*, who assumes the name of a *Real Churchman*. As he seemed, with so much sensibility, [whether on his own, or on his friend's account, I shall not pretend to determine] to feel the card, I was unwilling to disappoint him of an opportunity to publish his whole mind upon it. But it was expected in so coarse a file, that I apprehended I should, by publishing it, incur the displeasure of the author of the card and of all others, who should have seen it; since I suppose none but our *real Churchman* would think it deserved such an abusive return as he has be-

* This word may match with the *real Churchman's* *Compurgator*.

† 'Tis pity he had not produced some voucher for the justice of his pretension, or that he had not told us what church he meant, at least whether we are to understand a protestant or a Roman Catholic church,

flowed upon it. I was also apprehensive of censure from another set of readers, viz. such as not having seen the card, should form their judgment, only from the *real Churchman's* account of it, and blame me for being the instrument of executing the infamous, malicious design he has imputed to the author. To guard against these several consequences, I thought it necessary to publish the short account of the card, and of what I supposed to be the author's design in it, which appeared that week December 15, in my paper, and wherein I repeated my promise of inserting Mr. *Real Churchman's* animadversions upon the card, in my next. Two days after this, the gentleman who had left the *Real Churchman's* paper with me, sent a messenger for it, in order, as I understood, to make some alterations. I delivered it, telling the messenger, it ought not to be kept long, for that we were very soon going to begin it. It was, I think, returned the same day, with the following, which is the curiosity I promised in my paper of the 22d, viz.

Mr. HOLT,

YOUR late apologetical address to the Public in behalf of *Ecclesiastes*, is one of the greatest curiosities that has appeared in your paper for some time. Give me leave to ask you, Sir, what business had you to interfere between *Ecclesiastes* and the Public? A scribbler, under that signature, flung out calumnies, which were generally applied to a worthy person now absent.—A friend to that person was desirous to set matters in a true light, and counteract the tendency of those calumnies: But you step in, espouse the part of *Ecclesiastes*, and tell us a story, which has no more relation to the case in hand, than if you had amused us with the adventures of *Garagantua* and *Gripegouffe*! Must not a moment of rational reflection have convinced you, that this conduct would subject you to suspicions of confederacy with *Ecclesiastes*—or even worse?—Your paper was the vehicle of this abuse; it was therefore chosen to convey to the impartial public, an antidote against that abuse. I request therefore that you publish this and the piece you omitted in your last. Justice to yourself and to the injured person, demands this of you, and the public expects it. If you refuse to do this justice to the injured, other presses, thank God, are still open to.

Dec. 17, 1774.

A Real Churchman.

* If this letter should not be thought so great a curiosity as might have been expected from my account of it, I believe it will be allowed to be at least as curious as my apology.

† I think my foregoing account gives a full answer to this question.

* These personages I have not the honour to be acquainted with. However I flatter myself, that no other reader but the *Real Churchman*, will think any thing I said upon the occasion, was either unnecessary or impertinent. Nor do I think that any but himself, will think I have at all espoused the cause of *Ecclesiastes*—I said no more than what I thought necessary for my own justification, what I supposed to be *Ecclesiastes's* design, and thought both an innocent and a laudable one; and if he had any other design, I was entirely unacquainted with it.

† Perhaps this Gentleman is acquainted with some of my irrational reflections; if so, I should be glad he would point them out to me, which might tend to my edification.

* This is a conclusion to which my reflections have not reached. But if any more sagacious *Reflector* thinks he has made such a discovery after what I have said, I am perfectly unconcerned about the matter, and shall give myself no trouble to alter his opinion, altho' I confess it is incomprehensible to me, how he could suppose that the description in the card, could be applied to such a character as he has given of Mr. *Vardil*, and which, as far as I know, may be perfectly just, tho' it receives no additional support from the Publisher.

† I cannot conceive how he makes it out, that a caution against a bad man, is an abuse to a good one.

* The last part of this request was unnecessary, as I had repeatedly promised it, and he had no reason to think I would break my word.

† I do not believe the person he here attempts to vindicate, will think himself obliged to this writer; for supposing him to be the person intended by *Ecclesiastes*, and answering the description in his card. I believe a little rational reflection will convince even the *Real Churchman*, that Mr. *Vardil* could not be the person intended, for besides the general disagreement between the description and Mr. *Vardil's* character, as given by the *Real Churchman* himself, in some particulars this disagreement amounts to an inconsistency and an impossibility that Mr. *Vardil* could be the man intended by *Ecclesiastes*.

† The insinuation here implied, that my Press is not free, is groundless. I should be glad to publish both sides of any question that concerns the public. Truth and justice run no hazard in a fair contest with its adversaries; and I am far from declining the

combat;—but as a weekly paper will contain but a small part of the pieces that are necessary to be published on the right side, I have been obliged, in a great measure, to confine myself to such.—My paper is sacred to the cause of truth and justice, and I have preferred the pieces, that in my opinion, are the most necessary to the support of that cause; and yet, if I could see any thing on the opposite side, that had the least degree of plausibility, truth and common sense to recommend it,—I would endeavour to find a place, and give a fair hearing to such a performance,—but when I see every thing on that side to be no better than barefaced attempts to deceive and impose upon the ignorant, and impudently overbear and brazen them out of their reason, their liberty and their property—I disdain such publications, but yet will meet any of them upon fair ground.

I come now to make a few observations on the *Real Churchman's* last performance in Mr. Gaine's paper of the 26th December. I have upon many occasions observed, that this author seems often to view things in a manner peculiar to himself, and to make discoveries, undiscernible by every one else—tho' indeed it must be confessed, on the other hand, that he is equally apt to pass without notice, matters of the greatest consequence, that appear in the strongest light to other people. It is not worth while to produce instances of this—except the one in the paper before us, where he supposes the printer exhibited his own performance at that time, as the curiosity he therein promised, to give in a future paper. This is indeed a curious conception, which I believe would have entered no heart except his own. But he says it was implied by the structure of the words, and the pointing. This I shall leave him to make out, if he can. No body else would have thought of it.

He does me the honour to rank me among the greatest curiosities within the circle of his knowledge, a great circle no doubt! but if this short lesson, *Noce to ipsum*, had been included in it, he would have discovered a much greater curiosity. For my part, I have too much modesty to put myself in competition with him.

JOHN HOLT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5.

Several letters by the last vessels from Great-Britain and other parts of Europe, inform us, that immediately after the King's proclamation issued, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from Great-Britain, two men of war were ordered to the *Texel*, in Holland, in order to prevent the transportation of those articles in English bottoms to America.

Thursday Evening last the Honourable STEPHEN PAYNE GALLWAY, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for the Island of Antigua, was married to Miss PHILA DREANER, the third Daughter of the Hon. OLIVER DE LANCEY, Esq; of this City; a young Lady of great Beauty and Merit. The Ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, at Mr. DE LANCEY's Seat at Greenwich.

The Printer from the best Authority can assure the Public, that the late Seizure of Arms, Lead and Powder, made by the Collector of this Port, was solely for this one sufficient Reason—that there was no Cock or Clearance for them, under any Mark or Denomination whatever.

[Mr. Gaine's Gazette.]

On Monday Night, a Man who calls himself Robert Curry, being suspected of having stolen a Horse then in his Possession, was secured till Tuesday Morning, when he was carried before David Matthews, Esq; where he confessed he came into Town the Day before, and the same Evening went into the Stable Yard of James Jauncey, Esq; in Wall Street, where finding the Window open, he got in, open'd the Door, took out the Horse, and sundry other Articles found in his Possession.

We hear he intended to go on the High Way, and expected several others to join him. He was committed to Gaol.

[The Proceedings of the Philadelphia Committee in our next.]

Custom House, New York, Inward Entries.
Sloop Polly, Wortley, from Virginia. Charming Polly, St. Croix, Rhode Island. Sally, Albers; and Bentham, Rivers, Philadelphia. Ship Monimia, Morrison; and Lilly, Cochran, Greenock. Brig Commerce, Smith; and Peter, Cumming, Quebec. Free Mason, Semple, Newry. Phila, Curtis, Bristol and Madeira. Helena, Solus, Madeira. Supply, Holland, Hull. Snow Peggy, Haffie, Lamatt.

OUTWARD.

Sloop Charity, Dingale, for St. Vincent. William, Clark, N. Carolina. Brig Elizabeth, Yeung, Bristol. Schooner Chester, Riker, Pensacola.

C L E A R E D.

Brig Defiance, Tweed, to St. Vincent, Rebecca, Burner, Hispaniola. Joseph, Abler, Jamaica. Sloop Betty and Lydia, Blackwell, Pensacola. Raven, Kip, Coracoos. Ship Lord Camden, Rogers, Dublin. Thames, Wills, London. Schooner Sally, Stout, St. Christophers.

An EVENING SCHOOL.

To commence immediately after the Holy-days, will be opened at the
Mercantile and Mathematical School
In BROAD STREET, by
JAMES GILLILAND.

Ringwood Iron Works, New Jersey, Dec. 30, 1774.
STOLEN or strayed from the adjacent work of L. P. on the left horn. If any of the above oxen are taken up as strays, those who have them in custody, are requested to give intelligence where they are, Two Dollars a head, and all reasonable charges for wintering, &c. shall be paid on their delivery at these works, by
ROBERT ERKINE.



FOR EDENTOWN,
North Carolina,
The SCHOONER
S A B L E,
ABOUT 80 tons, a fine
new vessel, and will sail in
eight days. For freight, or passage, apply
to the master, James Thomas, at Moor's
wharf, or Phineas McIntosh. 701

New-York, 3d January, 1775.

WE the subscribers have imported in the ship
Lilly, Thomas Cochran, master from Greenock, which vessel sailed from hence the 3d of September, and arrived back here the first instant.
B—(in a diamond) 13 bales osanburgs and tweed,
19 boxes containing check handkerchiefs, linens, threads, buckram, stockings, &c. 31 casks of nails, 16 casks of loaf sugar, 12 casks bottled beer, and 26 chaldron coals.

B S { (in a diamond) 13 bundles and 78 coils of cordage, 1 anchor, and 1 hearth, all for a new ship.

W I D { 2 bales, 3 boxes checked handkerchiefs, white thread, Osanburgs, &c.

R H { (in a diamond) 2 boxes, 3 casks, thread, hosiery, checks, gauzes, lawns, stone ware, and fuel.

T C { 1 box nut's thread.

I F { 1 bale, 4 boxes flowered lawns, hard ware, check handkerchiefs, &c.

I H { 1 bale and a boxes, No. 70, to No. 73.

And we being heartily disposed to comply with the association entered into by the late continental Congress; give this public notice that the said goods will be sold, at Capt. Duran's, on Friday the 4th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. under the inspection of the following Gentlemen, Alexander M^d Dougal, Abraham P. Lott, John De Lancy, Capt. Edward Fleming, and Peter T. Carminius.

The goods were ordered at the under-mentioned dates.

Walter and Thomas Buchanan, and Co. Ordered the 29th August.

Gray and Blackee ————— 8th July.

John Hunt, 1 H a bale and a boxes, 4th June last.

Thomas Cochran, bought in Scotland, 21th June 1774.

Robert Hyslop, ————— 29th July 00

THE subscriber having imported in the ship Daniel, Capt. Darcy, a case of checks, marked D^d (joined in one) which were ordered the 8th of July last, and being heartily disposed to comply with the association of the continental Congress; give this public notice, that they will be sold at the Coffee house, this day, being the 5th of January, under the inspection of Joseph Haller, Nicholas Hoffman, Abraham Walton, Henry Remsen, and Joseph Bull.

DANIEL PHOENIX



For DUBLIN,
The Ship Mary & Susanna,
JOHN THOMPSON, Master,
will sail about the 20th
inst. having a great part
of her cargo engaged—

For freight or passage agree with the Captain on board at Cruger's wharf, or William Nielson, who hath for sale, 150 tierces new rice, just imported, also Irish and country butter, lard, new pork, Hibernia pig-iron, refined and blooming iron, blue and white enameled China very cheap, with an assortment of dry Goods as usual. 70—3

To the Creditors of Joshua Marsh, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the respective creditors of Joshua Marsh, an insolvent debtor, of the Borough of Elizabeth Town, and province of New-Jersey, that they be and appear, at the dwelling house of Samuel Smith, tavern keeper in Elizabeth Town, on Monday the third day of April next, by two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; then and there to exhibit and prove their demands against the said insolvent; in order that we the subscribers, assignees of the said Joshua Marsh, (appointed by a rule of the inferior Court of Common Pleas at Newark, in and for the county of Essex,) may proceed, to make a proper distribution of the said insolvent's estate, agreeable to an act of assembly of the province of New-Jersey, passed in the 12th year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors."

ROBERT FRANCH, Assignee.
TIMOTHY OGDEN, }
Elizabeth Town, Dec. 20, 1774. 70 81

New-York, 3d January, 1775.

WE the subscribers having received per the Fair Lady, Capt. Spraince, from Bristol, one cask hard ware, marked H (and A with a crow foot) B No. 41, containing the remains of an order sent to Bristol 12th May, 1774; and being most cordially desirous punctually to comply with the association entered into by the late continental Congress; give this public notice, that said goods will be sold at the house of Captain Duran, on Friday the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, under the inspection of the committee appointed to superintend the sale of said vessel's cargo.

Hallett, Hamard, and Blackwell.

POETS' CORNER.

THIS world was never meant a place of stay,
But each must act a part, and pass away—
Rise into life, bloom, wither and decay.
What does not fade? The tower that long had stood,
The crumb of thunder, and the warring winds,
Shook by the flow, but sure destroyer, time,
Now hangs in doubtful ruin o'er its base,
And flimsy pyramids, and walls of brass
Defend the Babylonian spires are sunk;
Achæa, Rome, and Egypt moulder down,
Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
And tottering empires crush by their own weight.
This huge rotundity we tread, grows old,
And all those worlds that roll around the sun,
The sun himself shall die; and ancient night
Again involve the desolate abyss:
Till the great Father, thro' the endless gloom
Extend his arm to lighten other worlds,
And bid new planets roll by other laws;
Far thro' the regions of unbounded space,
Where unconfin'd omnipotence has room,
New worlds are still emerging from the deep,
The old descending, in their turns to rise.
—This vast and solid earth, the blazing sun,
Those skies thro' which it rolls, must all have end;
What then is man? The smallest part of nothing!
Day hurries day, month, month; and year the year;
Our life is but a chain of many details.
—The bell strikes one, We take no note of time,
But from its toll, To give it then a tongue,
It woe in man. As if an angel's voice,
I feel the solemn frowns: If heard aright
It is the knell of my departed hours!
Where are they? With the years beyond the flood.
It is the signal that demands dispatch!
How much is to be done! My hopes and fears
Start up alarm'd, and o'er life's narrow verge,
Look down,—on what! A fathomless abyss!
—And does eternity belong to me
Poor pensioner on the bounties of an hour?

TO BE SOLD,

THE healthy and pleasantly situated FARM, known by the name of Brown's Point in Middletown, East New Jersey, late the property of James Kearny, deceased, it contains in the whole upwards of 1000 acres, about 60 of it salt meadow, there is and may be made as much of easy tillage, about 300 acres of it cleared, and may with 200 pounds of fence be inclosed—a good out-let for cattle. There is on it a new house and kitchen, and a stone cellar under the house, a barn and cut-houses, with the half of a good new saw mill joining the premises, distant about one mile from a landing. Two orchards of good fruit, one of them in its prime, the other beginning to bear, and in a common fruit year, may produce at least 150 barrels of excellent cider—a large peach orchard, and sundry other fruit trees.—In bounds, on the east and west sides, are confined within two creeks and streams of water to the rear, which fixes the limits, not to be disputed, and on the north by the bay, which in three seasons afford a plenty of fish, a variety of other fish, fowl, a plenty of excellent oysters and clams.—It is near to a church of England, and of sundry of the different dissenters, where divine service is performed.—It is distant 10 miles from Sandy Hook, 2 from Amboy, 21 from Shrewsbury, and 1 1/2 from Middletown Point, which is the principal landing in the country, and the most advantageously formed for navigation, where a vessel of 100 tons can lie in a safe harbour, and may be at sea in one hour.—Situated in the narrow, and Long-Island in sight, and gives a prospect of vessels going out and coming in from sea to New York and Amboy; it is more particularly formed from its natural qualities, for New York and Amboy markets, as its distance does not exceed three hours from the former, and but one from the latter, much may be made with a moderate expense: a great plenty of manure without much labour may be yearly got: there are mills near, both by land and water. Within three hundred yards distance of the house, there is a very convenient place for erecting a tide mill, with almost every advantage, little expense and great safety, with water enough, in common, for two pair of stones. It will be sold altogether or a part of it, as it is situated that it can very conveniently be divided into two or three farms, and may be entered on next spring &c. the title indisputably to be sold by the subscriber, living within two miles of the premises, on reasonable terms, as to price and payment.
Dec. 1774.

JOHN BURROUGES, Executor.

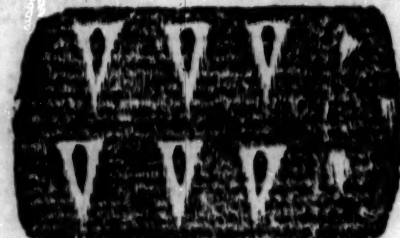
ALL persons having any claim against the estate of the Rev. Dr. John Oglethorpe (deceased) are desired to bring them to Nathaniel Matson, one of the executors, for a full and true list of the debts due to said estate, by bond or note, &c. are requested to pay the same on or before the first day of April next, as no further time can be given.
New-York, Dec. 25, 1774.

WAS lost 22d of this inst. in the evening, between Corler's Hook and the ship yard, a GOLD WATCH with a turtle shell outside case, and Jacob Chesman wrote on the face, and also on the inside plate, with 1775 in figures. Whoever finds said watch, and delivers it to the printer, or to Jacob Chesman, whose property the is, shall receive in its stead, Four Dollars.
49

THE executors to the estate of Mr. Isaac Adolphus, desire all those who have any demands on said estate, to bring in their accounts; and receive payment; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Hayman Levy, acting executor. All bonds, notes, and accounts, that remain unpaid by the first of February next ensuing, will be put into the hands of an attorney, there being an absolute necessity for the speedy settlement of said estate.
HAYMAN LEVY,
MYER MYERS,
ISAAC MOSES,
PHILIP ADOLPHUS,
Executors.
New-York, Dec. 16 h 1774.

Woodbridge, 17th Dec. 1774.
TAKEN up and committed to goal in Parish of Amboy, a man who calls himself James Parsons, is about 5 feet 7 inches high, thin made, dark complexion, black eyes, and hair, pinned at the ears, with a fashionable high top, powdered when taken up, says he is a farmer, but rather looks like a barber, is talkative, very impudent, abusive, and insolent. He had on, an old blue cloth coat, with but few buttons on it; a black Manchester velvet waistcoat, with mohair buttons; an old pair of blue cloth breeches, much worn, yarn stockings, country made shoes, silver buckles made in imitation of stone, maker's mark, I. W. G. an old fashionable beaver hat, a coarse dirty shirt, a brown Bath coating furrow coat, with blue mohair buttons. He had with him, a pillow case marked S. R. containing 6 yards linen, 2 1/2 yds light brown shaloon, 2 1/2 yds. purple velvet, a new pair of breeches of the same, 1 1/2 yds. carter purple velvet, a new hunting saddle with leather housing, a pad under it with loops, and straps for a small port mantee; and a horse. He says he was born at Kent, and brought up near it, at New-Milford, which he left about 14 days ago, on a bald faced sorrel horse, with one white foot, and the above saddle and bridle, which he bought of Jonathan Johnson, in New-Milford. That from thence he went to Barrington, thence on the road to Boston, through Springfield, and to Spencer, thence took the post road back through Hartford, &c. to New-York. That at Springfield he swapped his horse with one Joseph Glover, for an iron grey horse, which at Leicester, he swapped with John Steins, for a white horse; which at Dudley, he swapped with Luke Noble, for a black horse; which at Thompson in Connecticut, he swapped with John French, for a sorrel, with a star in his forehead; which at Hartford, he swapped with Joseph Peters, for a black horse; which at Rye, he swapped with Joseph Brewster, for a large black horse; which at Woodbridge, he (said) was the riding horse of his late father in Massachusetts-Bay, and swapped with Samuel Jacques for the horse in his custody when apprehended. He said the piece of velvet, he had in exchange for his horse of Mr. Brewster, at Rye; that he bought the linen and shaloon of Mr. James Harris, a shop-keeper in Hartford, and the pillow case of a blacksmith, whose name and place of abode he had forgot: He said he was going to York in Pennsylvania. The owner or owners of the goods may have them on application to the subscriber, and paying the legal charges of apprehending, advertising, &c.
49

N. B. He for some time refused to tell his name, and when he was committed to goal, attempted to make his escape. He had when apprehended, a small old silver watch, with an enamelled dial plate, but has since found means to secure it.
JOHN CONGER.



JOHN SIEMON, FURRIER.

At the Corner of Hanover-Square, and the Old Slip, nearly opposite Mr. Peter Goet's Store,

HAS now with him for Sale, a general and complete Assortment of the most fashionable MUFFS and TIPPETS. ERMINES for Cloaks of different Sorts, CLOAK LININGS, &c. &c. which he will sell at the very lowest rate.

N. B. He has a few very elegant MUFFS and TIPPETS of the REAL ERMINE.

SPERMA CETI MANUFACTORY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SPERMA CETI CANDLES MANUFACTURED, warranted pure, to be sold by SOLOMON SIMON, SOLOMON MYERS COHEN, or MANUEL MYERS. Said MANUEL MYERS, has also for Sale, NEW-YORK RUM, Of the best QUALITY. 26—

ABRAHAM DURYEE, Has imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol, and will sell very cheap, at his house in the main street, opposite the Fly-market.

A great variety of superfine broad-cloths, Second, and coarse cloths ditto Superfine double mill'd drab do. Narrow cloths, cassimers German serge Bombazines and crepes Black satinet, black princes stuff Lattings, black and blue serge-de-nimes Worsted, and silk beeches patterns Silk and worsted stockings Furniture check Jeans and fustians Men's and women's gloves Battinet, shaloon, durant, tammies Moreens, twist and silk Metal, gold and silver thread buttons Felt and calico hats, fine hair shag Also, a quantity of best Hibernia Pig Iron.

Francis Lewis, & Son, Have just imported, IN the Aurora, from London, a large Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which they are now opening, at their Store, near the Fly-Market. 59—

TO be sold, at public Auction on Thursday the 14th day of January next, at Monmouth Court-House, the Saw-mill, and about 2400 acres of land at Tom's River; lately the property of Abraham Schenck—Vendue to begin at one o'clock, and to be struck off to the highest bidder. The conditions to be made known on the day of sale by FULKERT FULKERSON, HENRY REMSEN, ABRAHAM P. LOTT, JOHN LEFFERTS, PETER SCHENCK.

GOLIAH, To be sold at the Coffee-House on Wednesday the 28th day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning: A MOST elegant English horse called Goliah—He was bred in England, and got by old Sterling, one of the best and most beautiful horses in the kingdom. Goliah is between sixteen and seventeen hands high, in every respect well formed, and possesses in a remarkable degree, more size and strength, as well as more beauty, spirit and figure, than any Stallion in the country. His feet like himself, are handsome, strong, and lively; and few horses have ever been imported into America, so well calculated to produce a hardy, and useful breed.

N. B. Goliah may at all times of the day, be seen at the stables of Mr. Garret Van Der Bergh, near St. Paul's Church.

Ennis Graham, MERCHANT-TAYLOR, At his CLOTH-STORE, the Corner of WALL-STREET, facing Mr. Livingston's New Printing-Office.

Has just imported per the Rosebud, Capt. Miller, and Aurora, Capt. Reed, from London, and the last Vessels from Liverpool.

A neat Assortment of Goods, Which he will sell reasonably, wholesale and retail.

SUPERFINE Cloths For the gentlemen of the army and militia Plaid buttons for the 4th regiment Ditto do. 60th Glit do. 33d Gold and silver vellum lace Gold and silver bullion fringe for toilet bands Ditto plain do. Gold and silver bullion fringe for toilet bands Black feathers Gold and silver spangled bands, buttons, and loops Ditto hat buckles to match Gold buttons, loops, and bands embroidered on black velvet Gold embroidered on silver, bands, loops buttons and buckles to match Gold and silver broad and narrow lace Ditto spangled ditto Gold on silver do. Gold and silver vellum thread Do. heavy pearl spangles White cotton and callicoes Fine and coarse Irish linen Ditto Irish sheeting White and brown Russia sheeting Fine and coarse white drillings Dyed drillings, dowls Garlick—Russia raven duck, oasaburgs Brown Holland, huckaback, Cambric, lawns, pifol and long lawn Yellow, red, Flannel Scarlet & white Colchester balize, long elix—Shammy skins Battinet, shaloon, durants, tammies, callamances—Hair shags different colours Worsted ditto Nankeens, white and spatterdash buttons Scarf and silk twist Cotton and nankeen twist Sewing silk of all colours Cloth colour, nankeen, white Whited brown and Scotch Shoe, coat and quality binding—Buckram Glazed and dyed linen Horn moulds, shirt buttons, 4d. ferret

White silk serge dufoy Sea green ditto White Roman taf-fay White and cloth coloured Persians White, blue, silk Scarlet, green, chaggs and spotted Gold embroidered a steel Gold embroidered on silver Silver do. on gold Gold and silver do. on cloth Gold spangled Silver do. Glit, plaited, and gilt on plate Polished steel with gilt and plaited rim, scabb, death-head India metal Beaver, shammy, dog-skin White and brown thread White, cloth coloured and black silk Worsted Flansome wilton coach carpeting Ditto livery lace Frunelle and Oxford crapes for the Rev. Clergy Brown silk princes stuff India program, padufoy India black and coloured taffety Satins, peeling Genoa velvet, different colours Spitalfield do. for collars Very handsome new pattern spotted Man-chester velvets Very handsome new pattern spotted jeans Scarlet, white, } Sales Buff and black } Satinet, serge denim, everlasting Hairline, barragon

John Laboyteaux, TAILOR, At BEEKMAN'S SLIP, Has just imported, in the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from London,

A NEAT Assortment of super-fine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colour now worn in London.

Black say, fagathes, collar velvets, White and nankeen cotton twills, Brown selfs Hollands, Gold and silver spangle buttons, Gold & silver basket do. Death head do. Glit and plaited do. Polished steel buttons, very neat, Gold and silver were vellum loops with spangled heads, Gold and silver hat bands with buckles, Glit and silvered looks and eyes, Tailors shears and hoes, Tailors notches, Best Whitechapel needles, Tambour needles with cases, Sewing silk, Black four corded silk for embroidery, Tambour silk and with well forced, Scarf twist, Nankeen and cloth coloured thread, India nankeens, Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half lace hats—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do. gold and silver cord, gold and silver seamy, do three do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandeburg loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver spig taffets, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.—Any gentlemen who choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, or have them worked with pearl and pangle, with an sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as ne as those made in London.—He makes clergymen and lawyer's gowns.

WANTED, A Sober, industrious, honest man, that understands the Tallow Chaudering and soap boiling business.—Such a one by applying to the Printer, may meet with employment. 49

Lately IMPORTED and to be SOLD, ALL the Materials and complete Apparatus of a MILL for BATTERING and ROLLING of COPPER, which will likewise answer for an IRON WORK: All the IRON MATERIALS for erecting two AIR FURNACES for SMELTING and REFINING either COPPER, LEAD, or IRON. —For Particulars, and Terms of Sale, inquire of JOHN H. CRUGER.

S U P P L E M E N T

To the New-York Journal, or General Advertiser. No. 1670.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1775.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

THE rebellion is now at an end, and the tranquillity of this empire restored, by the taking of the rebel Pugatcheff, who has been so long the disturber of it. The Empress received this agreeable and important news by a courier who arrived this morning from General Panin, with an account that the above mentioned traitor had been bound hand and foot by some of the Cossicks of the Yaick, who were his adherents; these people informing General Panin of their having secured him, and of their readiness to submit, the General immediately sent Prince Galitzin to seize Pugatcheff. The people in the revolted provinces, have since, upon General Panin's arrival among them, returned to their duty. The General is at present at a town called Penfa, the first that declared in favour of Pugatcheff, the inhabitants of which have submitted and obtained pardon, except fifteen of the most culpable, who were hanged.

L O N D O N.

Oct. 22. We are informed of the following anecdote from very respectable authority:—A field officer, (General L.) who distinguished himself very much in the late war as a man who possessed a consummate knowledge of military affairs with the quickest sense of honour, and who, upon the late war with the Porte and Russia, signalled himself so much there as to be recommended to a great Person under the Empress's own hand; lately obtained, in consequence of those powerful recommendations, a positive promise from a great Person to have the first vacant regiment. Some days ago a regiment fell—the officer applied—but the — at W—, in great confusion, told him, a mistake had been committed, for it was given that morning to another;—the officer claimed his promise; the other evaded it, by assuring him his master forgot it; but said he had positive directions to give him the next that fell. The officer, by this time, seeing his situation, stopped him short by the following reply: "No, my L—, I have too great a regard for his — to lay him under the temptation of breaking his promise a second time; so far from that, I shall immediately put it in his power to oblige another of his friends."—So saying he took his commission out of his pocket and resigned it. This gallant officer has since set sail for America.

Oct. 25. By a letter from Boston, we learn, that General Lee, who had been disgusted at the treatment he had met with at the Court of London, has joined the people at Boston. He had set out for the Congress at Philadelphia, it was thought, with an intention to put himself at the head of the Bostonians. From his abilities and skill as an officer, he may create some trouble to government. It was generally thought, when these advices came away, that if the Congress proceeded to any extraordinary step, General Gage would send part of the troops to Philadelphia, and take the Deputies prisoners.

Oct. 27. We are informed, that Mr. Wilkes, since being chosen Lord Mayor, sent a very polite message to Mrs. Wilkes, desiring her to honour him as Lady Mayor, which she declined, giving as a reason, as she had lived a retired life so long, it would be disagreeable to her to appear in a public station, but added, as her daughter was perfectly qualified to shine in an exalted sphere, she begged that she might supply her place.

A letter received in town from an English Gentleman at Brest, says, that a French frigate and sloop lately sailed from that port for America, laden with firelocks, gunpowder, &c. It is added, that two experienced military officers embarked on board the said frigate.

Oct. 29. It is thought the struggle for the Papal chair on the present election, will lie between Cardinal York, and J. J. Albani. We hear that the Chancellor of France has had his head struck off by command of the King, for speaking disrespectful words against the Queen's honour.

A clothier in Yorkshire, we hear, has sent the Lord Mayor elect a present of a piece of cloth to make his liveries.

On Thursday Elizabeth Grieve, commonly called the Hon. Mrs. Grieve, was tried at Hicks's Hall for defrauding divers persons of several sums of money under pretence of procuring them places under government, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. This is the woman who a year ago rendered herself so famous at

Bow street, having pretended to be the friend of the Prime Minister, cousin to the Duke of Grafton, and to have various other connections of the first rank. She produced a letter from Mr. C. F. which made a great laugh in court.

Advice to Administrators, in respect to America.

Let authority give way to prudence: dignity is supported best by justice: the bread of at least one hundred thousand Manufacturers is of more importance than a shadowy authority: the lives of our fellow-subjects, defended from ourselves, and though born in a distant clime, are dear to us. One passionate resolve may sacrifice a million of British subjects, and subject this nation and its dependencies to ruin, and those who framed it to everlasting infamy. More is at stake than many comprehend; those who say otherwise are ignorant, or foes in disguise.—The present warlike preparations of the French and Spaniards (those natural enemies of our country) ought to engage the attention of every Englishman.

B O S T O N.

In Provincial Congress, Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1774.

WHEREAS this Congress at their session in October last, taking in consideration the alarming state of this colony, were, upon the most mature deliberation, fully convinced, that to provide against the danger to which it was then exposed, by a standing army illegally posted in Boston; and from time to time reinforced, for the purpose of subverting our ancient constitution and the liberties of all North America, it was indispensably necessary that a considerable sum of money should be immediately laid out for the just defence of this people; and whereas by a resolve of the Congress bearing date 28th said October, and published in the news papers, it was among other things earnestly recommended to the several towns and districts, that they would cause to be paid into the hands of HENRY GARDNER, Esq. all the province monies due from them respectively, to supply the said pressing exigencies of the colony; And whereas the danger which then threatened the province, is still continued and daily increasing: It is

RESOLVED, And hereby most earnestly recommended to all the inhabitants of the towns and districts aforesaid, as they regard their own safety and the preservation of their inestimable rights and liberties, that they cause the monies aforesaid, to be paid forthwith to the said HENRY GARDNER, Esq. who has given bonds with sufficient securities to the satisfaction of this Congress; and that they cause their respective proportions of the tax granted by the general Court in June last, and all other the province monies due from them respectively, to be supplied in some way that shall be more expeditious than the usual mode of collecting the taxes in order to prevent any delay in providing against the imminent danger above-mentioned—and the members of the Congress are hereby desired to use their utmost industry for having this resolve speedily and punctually complied with; and the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of the several counties to pay the province monies in their respective hands as has been already recommended. Sign'd by Order of the Provincial Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true Extract from the Minutes.

BEJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

Mr. HOLT,

By inserting the following piece in your next paper, you will much oblige a constant reader of your New York Journal. To the Inhabitants of North America in general, and those of the Province of New York in particular.

Friends and Fellow Subjects,

At a time when the advocates for ministerial measures are endeavouring by all the low artifices imaginable to promote their despotic views and interest; when the friends to freedom are calumniated and publicly abused by these mercenary wretches, it behoves the inhabitants of this continent in general, and those of this province in particular, to be on their guard against the poisonous and deadly productions of the men who are thus endeavouring to promote the wicked designs of the ministry against us;—It has been asserted by one of these writers, that "the colonies are inclined to throw off their dependence upon Great Britain,"—the assertion appears to me to be rather indefinite;—if they mean that the colonies are desirous to render themselves independent of the regal authority of Great Britain, I believe they will find but few who entertain such thoughts or designs: But

the intentions of these men, my friends, are to stir up hatred and divisions among you; to set these colonies at variance with each other, and by that means defeat the intent of the virtuous struggles which they are now making, in hopes that a change of affairs may conduce to their advantage, they are earnestly engaged to involve this once happy country, in distress and slavery,—among other things they endeavour to represent the proceedings of the continental Congress in the most unfavourable light; and we are told by one of these sycophants, "that the members of the Congress have either ignorantly misunderstood, carelessly neglected, or basely betrayed the interest of all the colonies." With respect to these charges against the Congress, I shall in the first place observe, that the members of that Congress were chosen by you; and to suppose that you would act so unwisely as to delegate men for that great purpose, who were not well acquainted with the subject in dispute; I say, to imagine this, would be such an insult to your understandings, and argue so little sense, that I am surprised to find it asserted, that the members were ignorant of the grand dispute, or unacquainted with the means necessary for happily terminating it.

To insinuate "that they have carelessly neglected the interest of all the colonies," discovers not only a weakness of mind, but a depravity of heart. Why should they carelessly neglect your interest when it is blended with their own?

With respect to this charge, (viz.) that they have basely betrayed the interest of the colonies; I shall only observe, that the supposition is evidently absurd, for the reasons above alleged: But I should be more particular in this part, were it not for the regard I have to the merit of a person who has lately cleared up this matter in the most striking manner, he has given reasons sufficient to convince the reasonable part of the Americans, that the members of the Congress, so far from basely betraying the interest of their constituents, have adopted the wisest and best mode of proceeding.—Nothing now remains to be done but to follow their directions; adhere firmly to their association, and you will undoubtedly experience the happy consequences: It has been clearly proved that no better mode could have been fallen upon, than that which the Congress have proposed and recommended.—When therefore the advocates for slavery, declaim against the proceedings of the Congress, they do it not from a consciousness of their being inefficient, but solely with a view to lead you away from your duty at this time. You are in honour bound to abide by the determinations of the Congress, and I durst say, that the good sense for which the inhabitants of these colonies are so remarkable, will teach them at this time, to adopt and follow the same.—Be not deceived my friends; judge freely for yourselves; and remember that the greatest duty you can discharge to your country, will be to follow the directions of that respectable body, which you chose to be the guardian of your liberty; let not artful and designing men lead you away from the paths of virtue; remember the eyes of all Europe are upon you, and if you hold out to the end, you will experience deliverance from your present troubles: By conducting yourselves thus honourably, you will convince the Ministry and Parliament of Great Britain, that the wisest way for them to act, will be to restore you to your former happy situation. But should you continue inflexible for a time, you may depend upon it, that the cries of the nation at home, will at last rouse them from their dream of arbitrary power.

A CITIZEN.

New York, 28th Dec. 1774.

Thomas Nixon,

Has just receiv'd a neat Assortment of the best Superfine, and second Broadcloaths, which he will sell very cheap at his Store, opposite the Fly Market.

COLOURS ARE,

Scarlet,	Blue grey,
In grain'd pompadore,	Dark blue,
Rich brown,	Light blue,
Dark brown,	Bright blue,
Mixt brown,	Falcon,
Light pearl,	Falcon mixt, and
Dark do.	Green, best
Black, Ravens grey,	Superfines,

Second, and coarse cloths much the same colours, also bath and beaver coatings, with a general assortment of other goods as usual; also a neat assortment of Looking glasses.

67 70.

Cheap for Cash, Produce, or short Credit.

A CARGO of exceeding good COARSE SALT, is now discharging from on board the brig Amazon, John Clark, master, and will be sold at 2s. 3d. per bushel—Inquire of

NICHOLAS LOW,

in Duke Street, commonly called Bayard Street, fronting Coenties-market;—who sells very cheap for cash, pepper in bales; fall duck, Osnaburgh, and best pistol powder, &c.

P. LENZI, Confectioner, From London, makes and sells by wholesale or retail, and for exportation, a great variety of fine, English, French, Italian, and German cakes, sweet meats, &c. &c. viz. QUEEN'S and royal heart cakes; Macaroons and rassaia drop ditto; Rich pound and plumb do. with other sorts, Sugar plums and sugar almonds; Orange do. and burnt do.

Caraways, &c.—His famous barley sugar, Sirup of lemon and capillaire. Preserv'd pine-apple, whole and slice. Do wallnuts, gooseberries, &c. Quince and raspberry jelly. Currant and calves feet do. Marmalade of different kinds, &c. Peaches, cherries, and other fruits in brandy Milk preserv'd, warranted to keep 3 years. Scented hair powder, and soft pomatum of different sorts.

A very famous stuff which will make the hair grow thicker and longer, and keep it from falling off, warranted.

A variety of sugar and other ornaments for table.

He will undertake to set a table for any great entertainment, in as elegant a manner as any in Europe; where he has had the management of several.

N. B. Wanted an apprentice of good parents; a premium is expected.

67 70

PETER T. CURTIENUS,

At the Sign of the ANVIL and HAMMER, near the Olwego Market, has for Sale,

NEW-YORK RUM,

By the Hoghead or Barrel.

A L S O,

DRY goods, hollow ware, pot ash kettles, and all kinds of castings, made at the New-York Air Furnace, as usual: For which he will take in payment, Bloomery iron, Hibernia, and bog ore pigs, pot-ash, or any other articles that will answer to ship home.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, the 10th instant, two indentured Mulatto boys; one named SIMEON, might be taken for a white boy; about 20 years of age, four feet two inches high; had on when he went away, a dark gray suit of kersey clothes, stockings of the same colour, shoes nailed with hob nails, supposed not to have any hat. The other named SAM, middling dark complexion, about 18 years of age, five feet 2 inches high, had on when he went away, a light gray suit of kersey clothes, a white flannel shirt and good felt hat; supposed to have other clothes with him. Whoever returns or secures said boys, giving proper notice, so that their masters may have them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL PHILIPS WILLIAM ARTHUR.

Smith Town, Long Island, Dec. 21, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, the first of April next, by the Sheriff of the county of Eff.

THE late dwelling house, lot of land and premises of Usal Woodruff late of Elizabeth Town, deceased, containing one acre of land, the house is not large, but very convenient for a tradesman, and is pleasantly situated on the public road leading from Elizabeth Town to the ferry.—There are on the premises a good barn, stable, and other necessary out houses, a small tan yard, of about twenty wats, a bark house, bark mill, and other conveniences for carrying on the tanning business; also a large shoe-maker's shop, two floors high, in which the shoe maker's business has been very successfully carried on for a number of years past, and is as good a stand for that business as any in the town. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers:—who also take this method to request all persons who are indebted unto, or have any demands upon, the estate of the said Usal Woodruff, deceased, to settle their accounts as speedily as may be.

ELIAS WOODRUFF, Administrators. OLIVER SPENCER, Elizabeth Town, Dec. 22, 1774.

67 70

LOST on Saturday last, a blood stone seal set in gold, on a small swivel; on the one side the owner's cypher H. G. L. his crest a ship, and motto *Spero meliora*, on the other. The person that finds and returns it to the printer, shall have 20s. or the value of the gold for their probity.
Dec. 12, 1774.

To be SOLD, or LET,
And entered upon immediately,
THE SNUFF MILL, and Out-Houses thereunto belonging, situate near the Bull's Head Tavern, in the Out Ward. Also, New York distilled RUM, by the Hoghead, and refined SUGARS, by **JOHN VAN CORTLANDT.**
New York, August 10, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,
And all reasonable charges.
RUN away from the House of Major Provost, in Bergen County, on the 25th of September last, a Negro Man and his Wife: The Fellow is serious, civil, slow of speech, rather low in stature, reads well, is a Negro Preacher, about 40 Years of Age, he is called MARK. The Wife is smart, active and handy, rather ugly, has bad Teeth, and a cast in one Eye; she is likely to look upon, was brought up in New-England, is called Tany; as for her a Note to look for a Master, its likely she may make a travelling Pair of it—Whoever takes up said Negroes, and brings them to the Subscriber, or secures them in any of his Majesty's Gaols, or gives such Information of them as they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, either by Major Provost, Archibald Campbell, in Hackensack; or Thomas Clarke, near New-York.

Just imported, by
SAMUEL COWPERTHWAIT,
In the Dunmore, Captain Lawrence,
A neat assortment of best London drawn boot legs,
WHICH are made up in the most approved manner, when called for; he also keeps an assortment of the most elegant men's shoes and pumps, all which he sells for cash ONLY, at his shoe store, facing the coffee-house bridge, between James Rivington's and Garret Noel's.

An ACADEMY,
WAS advertised last May to be opened at Kingston, by the trustees of the town, under the care of two instructors; but by a disappointment in obtaining a rector, it opened only in the English department, and has already thirty students, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and particularly surveying, with great accuracy. The trustees are now happy in being able to notify to the public, that they are provided with a gentleman to take the chief care of their academy, whose education and abilities give the highest assurance of success to the institution. Mr. John Addison, lately arrived from Scotland, has undertaken the charge, and will not only teach the Latin and Greek languages, to prepare youths for any college in America, but will introduce geography, natural philosophy, and such branches of the belles lettres, as may in some measure answer to a college education for such as do not choose, or cannot go to a more public seminary. He also teaches the French language, and has some pupils already engaged for that department.
The trustees need not repeat what was mentioned in their former advertisement, with respect to the pleasantness of the place, the cheapness of board, and security for the morals of the students; they only add, that this academy is an object of their attention, which they mean to inspect narrowly, and intend to raise to as high reputation and usefulness as possible, while the character of the rector, who has had a regular university education, and has already taught with success, in the branches above mentioned, encourage the trustees to hope, that this institution will prove an extensive blessing to a populous part of the province, which being far removed from any college, has hitherto been criminally deficient in the important article of a liberal education.
Any inquiries relating to this academy may be made by addressing to Dirck Wynkoop, and Christopher Tappen, Esqrs, or to the rector at Kingston.



LYON JONAS
FURRIER from LONDON,
Facing the pump in Little Dock-Street, between Coenties Market and Old Slip Bridge, has for sale on the lowest terms,
GENERAL and complete assortment of **MUFFS** and **TIPPETS** in the newest taste, of various cloaks linings, &c. &c. Also a parcel of dressed squirrel musk and tippet, and the very best black martin, and martin throat do, fit for exportation. He likewise manufactures and sells gentlemen's caps and gloves lined with fur, very useful for travelling. He also trims ladies robes and riding dresses, and makes and repairs gentlemen's coats and vests. He buys and sells all sorts of furs, whole and in pieces.
At B. The highest price will be given by him for grey and black squirrel skins.

WILLIAM BATEMAN,
Stone and Engraver, lapidary and Jeweller, from London, at the house of Mr. Hopkiss, Pilot, in Fals Street, Golden Hill, New-York.
ENGRAVES on stone, steel, silver and copper. Also coats of arms, crests, cyphers, figures, heads and frames in the newest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Cuts flowers of all sorts, in the best manner for baserets, pictures, lockets, rings, buckles and seals; makes or mends all kinds of Jewellers work in the best manner, coats of arms neatly painted on vellum. He has had the honour to do work for the first nobility and gentry in London to their satisfaction; he flatters himself he will meet with the encouragement of the ladies, gentlemen and public in general, whom he will make it his constant study to use in a manner which shall recommend him to their future favours.
N. B. Has a book of heraldry which contains some thousands of names, where gentlemen who want their arms engraved by him, and do not know them, may search the book gratis.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY, strong, young NEGRO woman, aged 22 years, has had the measles & small pox, born and brought up in a good farmer's house, to all manner of hard labour, both within and without doors; is a very good hand among cows, and in a dairy; waxes well; is clean in her person and the do; is sober, honest, obliging, and without near connections. For further particulars enquire of William Spotten, near the Oswego market, New-York.

THE FIRST
Paper Manufactory
Established in the city of New York, by
JOHN KEATING,
Is now removed to Peck's-Kill, and is in great want of a large quantity of fine and coarse LINEN RAGS, &c. for which the highest price will be given, in cash, by the said Keating, either at the mill, or his store in this city. At several persons are employed here to collect materials for mills, which are out of this province, he finds himself under the necessity of soliciting the favour of the public in general, to be careful in saving every species of materials that are requisite to support such an useful and necessary branch of business. He cannot help flatter himself that most of his fellow citizens will give the preference to a mill in the province, from a natural regard to the place of their nativity, or residence, but more especially when it is considered that such a conduct will be a certain means of preventing large sums of money going out of the province for paper. The present alarming situation of the colonies renders it entirely needless to point out the utility of establishing this and every other kind of manufactory among us, as soon as possible; this being the safest and most efficacious method of convincing the Ministry of Great-Britain of their error, and securing obedience to ourselves.—It is certain, that if all the rags which are thrown in the fire, and swept out of doors, in this city, were saved and collected, they would, in a year, amount to a very considerable sum, besides being a means of producing large quantities of different kinds of an article we can now do without. It is therefore hoped that more attention will be paid to this affair in the future, both from a principle of patriotism, and frugality.
The said Keating has for sale, at his store in the City, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash, or on credit, and where all sorts of writing, printing, cartridge, sheathing, wrapping, and bonnet paper may be had, as also paste-boards at the lowest prices.
Good encouragement for Journeymen Paper-Makers.

VAN ZANDT & KETELTAS
At their store near the coffee-house,
HAVE for sale, refined and bloomery bar iron neatly drawn, and warranted genuine, by wholesale and retail, at the very lowest price. Likewise MOUNT HOPE PIG IRON; any quantity can be delivered on the shortest notice, warranted superior to the last batch.
Also an assortment of dry goods and ironmongery, at cash price, or the usual credit; with a quantity of Connecticut pork, English gunpowder, and a few pipes genuine Madeira wine three years old, and two tons of Honduras logwood.

SPEAIGHT
AND
LAUGHARNE,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
At the Sign of the Laboratory in Queen-Street, between Burling and Beekman's Slip.
BEG leave to inform the Public, and Practitioners of Physic in particular, that they have just received a fresh parcel of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** by the London, Capt. Miller, among which are, b. f. Alicant aniseed, caraway seeds, fine fishy masons, true gualber salt; and a large quantity of the following patent medicines, viz.
Turlington's balsam of Hæsem oil
life
Hill's balsam of honey
Batemans drops
Godfrey's cordial
Hooper's female pills
Anticler's Scotch pills
Lockyer's pills
James's powders, &c.
N. B. As Richard Speaight has entered into partnership as above, and will be under the necessity of closing his former accounts, hopes that those whose accounts are become due, will make by speedy payment as possible, or close the books by a note or bond; and at the same time returns them his sincere thanks for former favours, and hopes for the continuance of the same—as we shall make it our constant study to keep medicines of the best quality, and on easy terms, for cash or short credit.

TO BE SOLD,
One year's time of a Yorkshire servant Girl.
For particulars inquire of the Printer.

PURSUANT to a power contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, duly made and executed by Jonathan Owen, to me, the subscriber, bearing date the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1766, public notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale, at public auction, or vendue, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, situate in the precinct of the Wallkill, in the county of Ulster, in the province of New-York, on the first day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774.—All those two small lots, or pieces of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Ulster aforesaid; the first of which lots is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake, in a heap of stones, standing on the division line between the lands of William Coleman and Ezekiah McCune, and on the east side of a certain highway leading from Joseph Watkins to Stewart's mill; and running thence south thirty three degrees west, nine chains, to a stake in a heap of stones; thence south fifty five degrees east, three chains and fifty links, to a stake in a heap of stones standing in a meadow; thence north fifty three degrees east, eight chains and thirty nine links, to a stake standing in a fence; thence north thirty six degrees west, two chains and ninety six links, to a stump standing in the said Coleman and McCune's division line; thence west along the said line, eighty four links, to the place of beginning; containing three acres and about twelve rods. The other lot lies on the west side of the highway opposite to the aforesaid lot, and begins at a stake and a heap of stones standing on the west side of the said highway, and running thence north thirty one degrees west, one chain and fifty links, to a stake in a heap of stones; thence north sixty degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and seventy five links, to a stake; thence south thirty three degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and fifty links, to the highway aforesaid; thence along the said highway, to the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre and two square rods: Together with all buildings, houses, and improvements thereon (unless the principal money and interest due upon, and secured by the said mortgage, be before that time paid and discharged.) Given under my hand, this 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1774.
T. ABIMAEU YOUNG.

Just published, and to be sold by
NOEL AND HAZARD,
At their Book Store, opposite the Coffee-House bridge,
JOURNAL
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONGRESS,
Held in PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1774.
ALSO,
STRICTURES
On a pamphlet, entitled "A Friendly Address to all reasonable Americans, on the subject of our political confusions." Addressed to the people of America. And
AN ADDRESS,
Occasioned by the late invasion of the liberties of the American Colonies, by the British Parliament, delivered in Charleston, South Carolina.
By **WILLIAM TENNENT, A. M.**

NOTICE to the PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
At the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS AND DRUGGIST POT,
IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling house, in Little Dock-Street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same store, running back from street to street.
He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels,

A large Assortment of GOODS, such as have not been imported to this city before, being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz. Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts, Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.
China and cut white Flint Glass, A large and beautiful assortment.
A large Assortment of Drugs, With every article connected therewith: And also in those sundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS, DYES and FULLERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes, With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES JEWELLERS STONES, &c. HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment. London and hard Metal PEWTER, SHEET LEAD } In Boxes, Ditto Brass } Rolls and Ditto Copper } Baudles. Ditto Tin } Ditto Iron }
STEEL of different Sizes and Marks. NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes. WRITING PAPER of all Sizes. Also, an Assortment of Paper Hangings, and Carpeting. **DISTILLERS ARTICLES.** SPICERY—SNUFFS. And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

To be Sold, at public Vendue,
at their fire-house, the 24th of January, next, private sale any time before. The houses and lot, belonging to Samuel Hake, viz. The dwelling house and store joining, now occupied by said Hake, in Queen-Street, containing 38 feet, 2 inches front, and about 50 feet rear, in length on one side, about 130 feet, and the other side, about 129 feet.
The house and lot, now occupied by Mr. Procuer, 26 feet front and rear, and 69 feet in length.
The house now occupied by Mrs. Luth, which is 26 feet front and rear, about 18 feet deep, and back of the house, a yard of about 20 feet wide, and about 10 feet long.
The two last houses, joining each other in King Street, and a gang between them, reference may be had to a map of the whole.
They will be sold all together, or separate. For particulars, enquire of Samuel Hake, and Robert G. Livingston.

THESE are to warn all the proprietors of the townships of Monckton, and Hartsburg, (which townships were lately granted by the Governor of New-Hampshire, and now in the province of New-York, and county of Charlotte) to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Asahel Noble, inn holder in New-Milford, in Litchfield county, and colony of Connecticut, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, then and there to consult measures, in order to lay out another division of land in each of said townships, and also to raise a rate, or rates, to defray the costs of the same, and to do any other business proper to be done, at said meeting.
By order of us,
ASAHEL NOBLE, } Committee for JOHN M'EVAN, } Monckton.
ISAAC HITCHCOCK, } Committee for ABEL CAMP, } DANIEL BOSTWICK, jun. } Hartsburg. New Milford, Dec. 21, 1774.

ON Saturday night, the 17th inst. the house of Joseph M'Cord, in dock street, was broke open; and out of his desk £. 6s 16/ in New-York and New-Jersey money were stolen, together with the following particulars, viz. Two table spoons marked I C, 5 tea spoons marked M W, and 6 without any mark. Whoever secures the said articles, or the thief so that he, she or they be brought to justice, shall receive five dollars reward, by **JOSEPH M'CORD.**
New York, Dec. 21, 1774.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Hanover, in Morris county, East New Jersey, on the night of the 26th of November, a sorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, coming 6 years old, in good order, paces altogether, carries his fore feet very low, his hind feet very wide apart, and his tail very straight out; has been steadily worked in gears, and has no mark or brand: It is supposed he was taken by one Joseph Bettes, born in New England, and lately deserted from one of his Majesty's ships of war at Rhode Island, who is about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, has brown hair: Had on when he went away, a nankeen coat and vest, and a pair of brown broad cloth breeches, and took with him a spotted swankin jacket—Whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the owner, and secures said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Ten Dollars reward, or Five Dollars for the horse alone, and all reasonable charges, paid by me **JONATHAN FORD.**
N. B. It is supposed he will go to Half Moon, above Albany.
Hanover, Dec. 5, 1774.

For Charlestown, South-Carolina.
THE SLOOP
Elizabeth, a good new double deck'd, red cedar vessel, built here on purpose for the trade, with the best accommodations for passengers, now lying a little above Pecks Slip, having part of her loading engaged, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply on board the vessel, or to the owner.
67 70. **JOHN ALNER.**

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,
TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, A Quantity of neat Brand—
A Quantity of neat Brand—
Red rattle, Cinnamon water, Clove water, Orange do, Anisied do, All-Fours, Duckor Stevens, Well India and New-York Rum, Jamaica spirits, Madeira, and Teneiff Royal Uquebaugh, &c. &c.
The good Quality of said DEANE'S LIQUORS, has for several Years past been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this last Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectation, ten fold.
And still he is determined, if possible, to make better.
Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of his above Articles, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the
Public's very obliged, and very humble Servant
R. DEANE.